THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

[Numb. 665.]

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, *February* 2, 1758.

On Thursday the 19th of January last, the Earl of Halifax Packet arrived at New-York, in a short Passage from Falmouth, which brought the following most important Advices.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *November* 22.

(Which begins with a Letter from the Prussian Army, giving a particular Account of the complete Victory gained by his Prussian Majesty over the French and Imperial Army, commanded by the Princes of Saxe-Hilbourghausen, and Soubise, which is as follows.)

Extract of a Letter from the Prussian Army upon the Unstrut, in Thuringen, of the 7th of Nov. 1757.

ON the 24th of October, the King's Army happened to be divided in several Corps, some of them at the Distance of 20 Leagues asunder. Upon Advice that the Princes of Saxe-Hilbourghausen and Soubise were marching up directly to Marshal Keith, who was then in Leipzig, with 7 Battalions, the King resolved that the Army should join again; which was executed the 27th of October. The whole Army remained at Leipzig the 28th and 29th, and every body thought that the Battle would be fought in the Plains of Lutzen. On the 30th, the King drew nigh that Place; and on the 31st, in going thro' Weissenfels and Merseberg, 500 Men were made Prisoners of War.

The Enemy had repassed the Sala, and burnt down the Bridges at Weissenfels, Merseberg, and Halle; but they were soon repaired, and the whole Army having passed the River thro' these three Towns, joined again the 3d of November in the Evening, over against the Enemy.

The King was going to engage them on the 4th, but deferred it, and the whole Day was spent in a Cannonade, to which our Cavalry, being most advanced, were exposed, and by which the French killed them 9 Men.

On the 5th, Intelligence was brought, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, that the Enemy was every where in Motion. We heard their Drums beating the March the whole Morning; and we could very plainly perceive, from our Camp, that their whole Infantry, which had drawn nearer upon the rising Grounds over against us, was filing off towards their Right. No certain Judgment, however, could yet be formed of the Enemy's real Design; and as they were in Want of Bread, it was thought probable, that they intended to repass the Unstrut; But it was soon perceived, that their several Motions were contradictory to each other. At the same Time that some of their Infantry was filing off towards their Right, a large Body of Cavalry marched towards their Left; directing its March all along to the rising Grounds, with which our whole Camp, which lay in the Bottom between the Villages of Rederow and Rotbach, was surrounded, within the Reach of large Cannon. Soon after, that Cavalry was seen to halt, and afterwards to fall back to the Right. Some of this Corps remained, however, whilst the rest was marching back. About Two in the Afternoon our Doubts were cleared up; and it plainly appeared that the Enemy intended to attack us; and that their Dispositions were made with a View to surround us, and to open the Action by attacking us in the Rear. In case we had been defeated, the Corps posted over against Rederow was to have fallen upon our routed Troops, and to have prevented their retiring to Merseberg, the only Retreat which would then have been left us.

The King then took the Resolution to march up to the Enemy, and attack them.

His Majesty had determined to make the Attack with one Wing only; and the Disposition of the Enemy made it necessary that it should be the Left Wing. The very Instant the Battle was going to begin, his Majesty ordered the General, who commanded the Right Wing, to decline it, to take a proper Position in Consequence thereof, and, above all, to prevent our being surrounded. All the Cavalry of our Right Wing, except two or three Squadrons, had already marched to the Left, which was done at full Gallop; and being arrived at the Place assigned them, they formed over against that of the Enemy. Our Cavalry moved on immediately, the Enemy's advanced to meet them, and the Charge was very fierce, several Regiments of the French coming on with great Resolution. The Advantage, however, was entirely on our Side. The Enemy's Cavalry being routed, were pursued, for a considerable Time, with the greatest Spirit. But having afterwards reached an Eminence, which gave them an Opportunity of Rallying, our Cavalry fell upon them afresh, and gave them so thorough a Defeat, that they betook themselves to Flight in the utmost Disorder. This happened at Four in the Afternoon. Whilst the Cavalry charged, our Infantry opened themselves. The Enemy cannonaded them very briskly during this Interval, and did some Execution, but our Artillery was not behind-hand with them. This Cannonade having continued on both Sides a full Quarter of an Hour, without the least Intermission, the Fire of the Infantry began. The Enemy could not stand it, nor resist the Valour of our Foot, who gallantly marched up to their Batteries. These Batteries were carried one after another, and the Enemy forced to give Way, which they did in great Confusion. As the Left Wing advanced, the Right changed its Position; and having soon met with a small rising Ground, they availed themselves of it, by planting 16 Pieces of heavy Artillery on it. The Fire from thence was partly pointed at the Enemy's Right, to encrease the Disorder there, and took their Left Wing in Front, which was excessively galled thereby. At Five the Victory was decided, the Cannon ceased and the Enemy fled on all Sides. They were pursued as long as there was any Light to distinguish them by; and it may be said, that the Night alone was the Preservation of this Army, which was so formidable in the Morning. They took the Benefit of the Darkness to hurry on to Freybourg, and there to repass the Unstrut, which they did on the Morning of the Sixth, after a whole Night's March. The King set out early in the Morning to pursue them with all his Cavalry, supported by four Battalions of Grenadiers; the whole Infantry followed them in two Columns. The Enemy had passed the Unstrut at Freybourg, when we arrived on its Banks; and, as they had burnt the Bridge, it became necessary to make another, which, however, was soon done. The Cavalry passed first, but could not come up with the Enemy till Five in the Evening, upon the Hills of Eckersberg. It was too late to force them there, and the King therefore thought proper to canton his Army in the nearest Villages, and to be satisfied with the Success our Hussars had, in taking near 300 Baggage Waggons, and every Thing in them. This, so glorious a Victory, must be more agreeable to his Majesty than any one he has ever gained, as it was at the Price of so little Blood, our whole Loss not exceeding 500 in all, killed and wounded. Among the former is General Meincke. His Royal Highness Prince Henry, and General Zeidlitz, are both slightly wounded.

If we consider the Disposition of both Armies, as to their Numbers, it must be acknowledged, that the Hand of Heaven has been on our Side. The Enemy boasted that they were 70,000 strong. I believe they were not quite so many; but, from the Ground which they covered, it may be inferred, that they were not less than 56,000 fighting Men. After the King had got together at Leipzig all the several Corps of his Army, he had 33 Battalions, and 43 Squadrons, leaving a Garrison of 5 Battalions at Leipzig. He marched with the rest to Lutzen; and having crossed the Sala at Weissenfels, Merseberg, and Halle, and left a Battalion in each of those three Places, the whole Army, which joined, after this Passage, on the 3d of November, over against the Enemy, consisted only in 25 Battalions, and 44 Squadrons. During the Battle, the Regiment of Winterfeld covered the Baggage, so that the whole Weight of the Action fell upon the Cavalry, and 23 Battalions drawn up in two Lines; and even of this Infantry there were but 6 Battalions that had occourse to the Fire of their Musquetry, viz. Four Battalions of Grenadiers, and the Regiment of Old Brunswick, which did Wonders. That Regiment lost its Colonel, with about 100 Men killed and wounded.

The Loss of the Enemy cannot yet be ascertained. It is supposed they left 3000 Men upon the Field of Battle. The Prisoners exceed 4000 Men, and there is amongst them a great Number of Officers and Generals. We took 50 Pieces of Cannon, and a great many Standards and Colours. We have this Day taken 4 more Pieces of large Cannon, and made 4 or 500 Prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army of the Empire, dated from Erfurth, Nov. 7, 1757.

"At One in the Morning of the 30th past, we left our Quarters at Stossen, and received Orders to repair to Weissenfels: The Regiment of Varell marched through the City, and over the Bridge, and was cantoned at Petra; two Regiments, viz. Those of Nassau, and Deux Ponts, and Rechman's of Bavaria, with two Companies of French Grenadiers, remained at Weissenfels.

"On the 31st, at Five in the Morning, the Prussians came and attacked the City: Upon this the whole Army was ordered to assemble; but Prince Hilbourghausen's Quarters, being at Half a League's Distance from the City, Prince George of d'Armstadt commanded in his Absence, and took every possible Method to make Resistance; but it was too late. They were obliged to retire, and that noble Bridge, which had cost above 100,000 Crowns, was burnt to secure our Retreat. The Prussian Artillery made a terrible Fire, whilst the two Regiments were passing the Bridge. The Regiment of Deux Ponts lost 4 Officers and 100 private Men upon this Occasion. The Captains Muncherode and Dames, with two Lieutenants, were among the former. The Loss of Rechman's Regiment amounted to 200 Men, of whom 6 were Officers. The whole Army continued before the Town, and the Felt Marshal in his Quarters at Bugerau. In the Night 300 of the Wurtsburg Imperial Regiment, were detached to the Place where the Bridge had been, in order to observe the Enemy.

"During the whole Night a Noise was heard in the City, occasioned by the Strokes of Mallets; but it was not discovered till break of Day, that two Houses had been turned into Batteries. As they were not yet finished, we easily dismounted them with our six Pieces of Cannon, which were sent thither; and killed them four Soldiers, and one Workman.

"The First of November, the Fire from the Artillery continued on both Sides till Ten o'Clock, when we began to March towards Merseberg; the Baggage having gone before as far as Camburg, we were forced to lie on the Ground without Wood or Straw. In the mean while the French were reinforced by 20 Battalions, and 18 Squadrons, commanded by the Duc de Broglio.

"The Third of November, we put ourselves in a Posture to wait the Enemy; at One in the Afternoon we retreated a League towards Freybourg, where we halted; at Five we were drawn up in Order of Battle; and thus we advanced slowly towards the Enemy all Night. We were posted in a Wood on the Right, where we covered ourselves by felling Trees; and Batteries were placed by the French on the two Eminences, at each End of the Wood. On the Fourth we were in Presence of the Enemy, and cannonaded each other. The Enemy's Cavalry advanced, but were repulsed by ours, sustained by the Fire of our Artillery. The Enemy's Infantry then moved forwards in three Columns, but were also repulsed. On the Fifth the

Cannonading

Cannonading began very early in the Morning on both sides. The Left Wing of the Enemy extended as far as Legen, and their Right to Schorta; and our Army was posted in the Wood at Wanerodu. At Noon, our Army, as well as the French, had Orders to form the Line of Battle, and to march out of the Entrenchments which we had made. We advanced towards the Enemy, keeping a little however to the Left. The Enemy made a Feint of retiring, on which we redoubled our Pace, but we soon found what Kind of a Retreat they were making. In order to deceive us the more effectually, they had sent some Squadrons towards Merseberg; but the rest of their Army was drawn up behind an Eminence, which concealed them from us. It must be confessed, that we fell compleatly into the Snare. The first Line of the French and our Cavalry continued advancing; when all on a sudden our Right Wing received a terrible Fire from the Enemy, which we returned briskly; but, as we had been obliged to advance in some Hurry, our Ranks were a little disordered, which made the Enemy's Fire fall the more heavily upon us. Our Cavalry fled the first, upon full Gallop, but our Artillery supported us some Time longer; at last the French fled likewise; and being then no longer able to resist the Enemy, the Rout became general. We have lost all our Baggage and Artillery, and at least 10,000 Men. We marched the whole Night, and passing the River at Freybourg, arrived at Eckersberg at Six o'Clock in the Morning. At Two o'Clock in the Afternoon the Felt Marshal and Prince George joined us. They had hardly sat down to Dinner but we perceived the Enemy at our Heels, who cannonaded us briskly; and as our Army was not got together, nothing was left for us but to retreat. Having again marched all Night, we arrived at last at Erfurth, where we now are in Want of every Thing, though we are rather better off than before. It is now Eight Days since our Men have had Bread; they have lived upon Turnips and Radishes, which they dug out of the Earth."

Extract of a Letter from Leipzig, dated November 9, 1757.

"It is unfortunately, but too certain, that the combined Army has been totally defeated and dispersed. One Part of it has fled by Naumberg, the other by Freybourg. The Prince of Dessau pursues the one, and the King in Person the other. There have been brought to Merseberg above 5000 Prisoners, besides 300 Officers. They are confined in the Churches.

"The Army of the Empire has lost Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon, with Kettle-Drums, Colours and Standards, in great Number. General Revel, Brother to the Duc de Broglio, died Yesterday of his Wounds at Merseberg. This enormous Misfortune is attributed solely to the injudicious Dispositions of the Two Commanders; and it is assured, that for Two Days the Army had not had a Morsel of Bread. Three Hundred Waggons, with the heavy Baggage of the French Army, and a great Number of Mules, were taken Yesterday at Eckersberg. Posterity will never believe, that, at most, Eighteen Thousand Prussians could ruin an Army of above Sixty Thousand Men. Last Night Three Hundred Waggons came hither, loaded with wounded French and Swiss, who are in great Distress for want of a sufficient Number of Surgeons. This Day we are informed from Merseberg, that the Number of Prisoners amount already to Ten Thousand. The Peasants of Gotha and Thuringe bring in Numbers of them, in Resentment of the bad Treatment they have met with from the French. They add further, that the Victors have taken in all One Hundred and Sixty-four Pieces of Cannon. 'Tis not to be doubted, but that their whole Force will now fall upon Erfurth."

Paris, Nov. 19. Prince Soubise seems uncommonly touched with his Misfortune: In his first Letter to the King he expresses himself in the following Manner: *Sire, I write to you in the utmost Despair, your Majesty's Army is entirely defeated.*

Magdeburg, Nov. 15. Amongst the Officers made Prisoners in the late Battle and Pursuit, are, the Prince of Rohan, and the Count de Revel, who are both dead of their Wounds; the Marquisses de Custrine and de Rouge, Field Marshals, the former wounded; the Chevalier d'Ailly, Field Marshal; the Duke de Beauvilliers, wounded; the Marquis de Salluces, and the Duke de Coffe, wounded; the Viscount Choiseul, and the Counts de Duras and Salluces, besides several more general Officers. On the 7th there had already been 2095 Soldiers, and 440 Officers, conducted to Merseberg; and on the Evening of that Day upwards of 1500 more Prisoners were brought in.

Hague, Nov. 25. His Prussian Majesty, immediately before the late Battle, made a short Speech to his Troops nearly in these Words: *My dear Friends, the Hour is now come, in which all that is, and all that ought to be dear to us, depends upon the Swords which are now drawn for the Battle: Time permits me to say but little, nor is there Occasion to say much. You know that there is no Labour, no Hunger or Cold, no Watching, and no Danger, that I have not shared with you hitherto, and you see me ready to lay down my Life with you, and for you. All I ask is the same Pledge of Fidelity and Affection that I give; and let me add, not as an Incitement to your Courage, but as a Testimony of my own Gratitude, that from this Hour till we go into Quarters, your Pay shall be double. Acquit yourselves like Men, and put your Confidence in God.*——The Effect of this Speech was such as can neither be described nor conceived; the general Emotion burst in an universal Shout, and the Looks and Demeanour of the Men were animated to a Degree little short of Phrensy.

LONDON.

Nov. 24. Last Night a Messenger arrived from the King of Prussia, and, by the Account he brings, the Victory seems to be greater than could be imagined: for he says, if the Battle had continued two Hours longer, there would hardly have been a Frenchman left, as they fell before the Prussians Fire like Swallows, the Soldiers sparing no Body.

Marshal Keith made the following remarkable Answer to the French General's Demand of surrendering Leipzig: *Sir, let your Master know, that I am by Birth a Scotsman; by Inclination, as well as Duty, a Prussian; and shall defend the Town in such a Manner, that neither the Country which gave me Birth, nor that which has adopted me, shall be ashamed of me: The King, my Master, has ordered me to defend it to the last Extremity; and he shall be obeyed.*

The Prussians have taken since their Engagement with the French, &c. 15,000 Stand of Arms; and the Churches in Leipzig, and other Places in Saxony, are filled with Prisoners, who are almost starved with Hunger, having been in want of Bread for some Days before the Action.

Nov. 26. After the late Victory, the Prussians found in one of the Enemy's Magazines a great Number of Crosses of the Order of St. Lewis, which the Prince de Soubise, by a special Message to the King of Prussia, desired might be returned; but his Prussian Majesty sent for Answer, that as the French King had designed those Marks of Distinction for the Troops who best deserved them, he thought none had so good a Right to them as his own.

We are assured that the French have lost more than 100,000 Men since their first entering Germany in June last.

Nov. 29. His Prussian Majesty, on the Night after the Battle of the 5th Instant, began the Pursuit, but having been up the whole Night before, he suddenly made a Stop at a Boor's Cottage, and alighting from his Horse, said to his Attendants, *Nature has now Demands upon me that I can no longer resist; stay but a few Hours, and we will set the Enemy in the Morning.* They then brought him a Bundle and a Truss of Straw, on which he lay down, and instantly fell asleep. In 3 Hours he awaked, took some Refreshment while his Guards reposed themselves, and then continued the Pursuit with the utmost Alacrity.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Moore, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Unicorn, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Falmouth the 22d of November, 1757.

"*In the Latitude of* 45: 23: *on the 22d of this Month, I chaced a French Frigate, came up with her, engaged her Five Hours, and, after dismasting her, took her. She sailed the 2d of this Month with the French Fleet from Louisburg, in Number 22 Ships. She is as fine a Frigate as in the French Service, mounts Twenty-six Thirteen Pounders, and Two Nine Pounders.*"

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 26.

By private Letters from London we have the following Intelligence, viz. That the People of England were much chagrined at their Disappointment from the grand Armament in America, and the Losing of Fort William-Henry, but much more so, when they heard of the Miscarriage of our late secret Expedition; that, however, upon Mr. Pitt's giving Assurances that his Majesty was resolved to make a strict Enquiry into the Cause of the Failure of that Expedition, they seemed to be satisfied: That his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had resigned all his Commissions in the Army, but that it was thought he would soon be made Lord High Admiral of England: That the Admirals Hawke and Boscawen were sailed, with a strong Fleet, to cruize on the French Coast, in order to intercept the French Men of War from Louisburg, and the West-India Fleet, which was daily expected; and that above Seventy Privateers were also cruizing for their Merchantmen: That Rear Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, and Commodore Holmes, with Eight Line of Battle Ships, were arrived at Spithead from America: That Four Transports from Halifax for London foundered at Sea: That Admiral Vernon was dead: That upwards of Thirty more Men of War were ordered to be fitted out for the Sea with the utmost Expedition: That Lord Duplin was appointed First Lord of Trade and Plantations: That a Draught of several Hundred Men, for America, was ordered to be made out of the Regiments in Great-Britain: That the most heroic King of Prussia was determined to harrass the French and Austrians with a Winter's Campaign, and for that Purpose had ordered 120,000 Flannel Jackets to be made in England, and sent him: That Francis Blake Delaval, Esq; was said to be appointed Governor of New-York: And that the Harriot Packet, Capt. Bonnell, was arrived at Falmouth from New-York, and had had an Engagement with a French Privateer, in which Five of his Men were wounded.

Captain Montgomery, from Jamaica, informs us, that off Cape Nichola he was brought to by one of our Men of War, and told, that Admiral Cotes's Squadron had fallen in with a French Fleet, and had taken Two large Men of War, and drove a Frigate ashore, which was destroyed; and that they had likewise taken Three French Privateers, and Twelve Sail of Merchantmen. Three Privateers, belonging to New-York, were with our Ships when they engaged the French.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 2.

Our General Assembly is to meet here next Monday.

This Day the Company of Militia, commanded by Capt. *Henry Caffon*, arrived here from *Queen-Anne's* County. We hear that they are to march To-morrow for Fort *Frederick*.

It may be worth Notice, that the Grand Victory obtain'd by his most Heroic Majesty, the King of *Prussia*, over the numerous and combined Army of Enemies to the Protestant Religion, happened on that ever-memorable and never-to-be-forgotten Day, the Fifth of *November*, which must ever be remembered with great Joyfulness by every true Protestant, for the signal Favours of Heaven, on that Day especially, shewn our Nation.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good SAILING BOAT, a prime Sailer, about 21 Feet Keel, 6 and ½ Beam, and 3 and ½ in the Hold; her Frame Mulberry; has a middling good Suit of Sails, Anchor and Cable, with other Materials, &c. &c. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To be Sold to the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the First Day of March *next, at the House of the Subscriber, near* South-River *Church,*

A CHOICE Parcel of COUNTRY-BORN SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women and Children, for Sterling or Paper Cash: Also a Parcel of Horses, Mares, Cattle, and other Stock, and some Household Furniture.

ANNE CHAMBERS.

January 28, 1758.

WHEREAS *Elizabeth*, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath, in Violation of the Institution of Matrimony between us, without any just Cause, of her own accord, Eloped from me, and taken from me about Ten Pounds in Cash, 1 new Shirt, 4 Silver Table Spoons, a new Callico Counterpane, 1 Pair of new Sheets, a Gold Ring, and Keys, and some China. This is therefore to forewarn any Person or Persons whatever, from trusting her on my Account, for that I will not pay any Debts she Contracts. C. HOLLYWOOD.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Cephas Child*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a bright Bay Mare, about Twelve Hands high, is Hand-dock'd, has no Brand, and is about Three Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of *Joseph Johnston*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Iron-Grey Mare, has a Blaze in her Face, neither branded nor dock'd, and is about Four Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER *in* ANNAPOLIS,

BEST BOLTED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 12/6 per Hundred; and good *WEST-INDIA* RUM, by Retale. JOHN RAITT.

CHOICE *WEST-INDIA* RUM, MELASSES, and *MUSCOVADO* SUGAR, to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber, at his Store in *Annapolis*. LANCELOT JACQUES.

THIS is once more to give Notice to all those indebted to *Charles Carroll*, Esq; who had not settled with him before his Departure from this Province, nor since with the Subscriber, that unless they discharge their Bonds (or at least the Interest) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by the First Day of *March* next, Actions will certainly be brought against them.

R. CROXALL, Attorney in Fact.

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